

Cloudy, showery weather tonight and tomorrow.

# The Washington Times

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## PACKING HOUSES ARE EMPTIED BY GENERAL STRIKE

Employers Make Big Effort to Secure New Workers.

## BUILDING BARRICADES

Four Train Loads of Non-Union Men Arrive—Police Expect Trouble.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The crisis in the packing house strike was reached this morning when the union leaders started for the yards at 9 o'clock to call a general strike of all unions connected with the houses.

First to go out in the sympathetic struggle were the members of the elevator men's and millwrights' unions, numbering almost 500. Members of the can makers' union, numbering 600 men, followed.

Council Offers to Mediate. The packing teamsters voted unanimously Sunday to strike. According to their by-laws a strike is not effective until endorsed by the teamsters' council and the International Union. The council declined to endorse the strike, and even offered to mediate.

President Golden, of the teamsters, however, has formulated fresh demands. Golden and a committee met General Manager Wilson, of Nelson, Morris & Co., and asked for a conference. Wilson agreed to try to arrange one, but said he had no idea the packers would consent.

Night Sticks to Be Used. There was little disorder Sunday, but the police are taking no chances. Chief O'Neill inspected today the revolvers of the 325 regular patrolmen, and the 200 specials now on duty. Night sticks were issued, and the men were told to use them freely at the first sign of trouble.

"Do not use your revolvers unless you have to," was the chief's last order. Two battalions of the Fourth Regiment, Army with trained gunners to operate them for use in an emergency. The police admit that the situation looks dark.

Hiring Strike Breakers. Dozens of representatives of the packing houses were scattered over the country yesterday to hire men to fill the places of the strikers. Train loads of men were hurried into packing down Sunday to join the non-union men already established there. Clerks were initiated into new duties, and employees who had been promoted from the trades were returned to their former work.

Stockades were erected to protect men whose work exposes them to danger from mob violence. Four train loads of non-union men were taken into the yards under police escort. More are arriving hourly.

To Work Extensively. With the number of men already installed within the stock yards and the addition of clerks and office men to the killing rooms, work will be attempted on an extended scale.

No violence is anticipated within the yards. The workers will have ample police protection. The difficulty will come, accordingly, in the way of the firms, in distributing to the local trade an adequate supply of fresh meat. It is on this condition that the leaders base hope of success.

Shipping Houses Barricaded. Armour & Co. already have barricaded their shipping houses. Swift & Co. have set men to work on similar structures along their leading platforms.

Both companies have housed the non-union men in it. It has been said that all clerks who are to serve as strike breakers will also be refused permission to leave the premises.

## WASHINGTON NOW FRIES ITS MEAT

Frying pans are sizzling in nearly every household in the city.

Taking the place of the gridiron and the roasting pan these implements, for which there is an unprecedented demand at the hardware stores, have been forced upon the public as a result of the meat packers' strike. In Washington the increased use of bacon and eggs.

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## WEATHER REPORT.

The area of high pressure that has been drifting eastward during the week past has reached the interior valleys and the lower lake region. It has been attended by a very general, though gradual fall in temperature over the entire country east of the Rocky Mountains.

Cloudy, showery weather continues in New England, and the middle Atlantic States, and showers have also fallen in the Missouri Valley and the middle Rocky Mountain region.

Rain is indicated for tonight and Tuesday along the Atlantic coast and in the south Atlantic States and Florida. Rain is also probable in the lower lake region.

The temperature will rise in all portions of the Washington forecast district.

TEMPERATURE.  
9 a. m. 63  
12 noon 65  
1 p. m. 68  
2 p. m. 70  
DOWNTOWN TEMPERATURE.  
9 a. m. 75  
12 noon 77  
1 p. m. 79  
2 p. m. 81  
THE SUN.  
Sun sets today 7:48  
Sun rises tomorrow 4:54  
TIDE TABLE.  
High tide today 6:53 p. m.  
Low tide today 1:07 a. m., 7:50 p. m.  
High tide tomorrow 7:07 a. m., 7:50 p. m.  
Low tide tomorrow 1:13 a. m., 1:52 p. m.

WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN



JUDGE PARKER'S FRIEND.

The chief political adviser of the Democratic candidate was once very poor. But now to him is much credit given for the nomination of the New York jurist at St. Louis. He will be the real manager of the campaign.

Forty-five years ago, in the city of Buffalo, William F. Sheehan first saw the light of day. He earned money in his boyhood by selling newspapers.

He was also a ferry boy. His parents saw, however, that he went to the public schools, and he completed his education in St. Joseph's College, Buffalo.

When he was twenty-two Mr. Sheehan was admitted to the bar. This was in 1881. In 1885 he took his seat in the New York Assembly. He was elected seven years ago.

With the going of Governor Cleveland to Washington as President he joined the Hill machine that dominated the State of New York from 1885 until...

and has controlled the Democratic party with the exception of a few brief intervals until the present day.

After a few years of strenuous and bitterly partisan work in his own section of the State, Mr. Sheehan had risen to great prominence in politics. He had been speaker of the Assembly in the session of 1901, had been nominated for lieutenant governor on the ticket headed by the late Roswell P. Flower for the election of that year, and had been elected. He was then only thirty-two years old.

William Sheehan was elected and served as lieutenant governor one term. In less than ten years Mr. Sheehan has made a comfortable fortune. He is rated as a rich man. He has made some of his money in speculation, but most of it in law. His firm is counsel for many railroads and other corporations.

When the union workmen walked out of the yard last week because a non-union man, John W. Taylor, had been put in the force, Captain Sewell was able to hire five new men immediately. With the ten additional today and the prospect of others tomorrow, Captain Sewell says he will have the original number of workmen on the rolls. He says, however, that there is sufficient work there for a force of thirty-five and he will be compelled to fill the places with any eligible workmen if the old ones do not return to work within a few days.

Thinks Action Unjust. The action of the union in calling out its men is regarded by Captain Sewell as most unjust to the men. He said today he has a personal interest in the men who were compelled to decide not to work with Taylor, and that he hopes the rules will be so modified as to permit them to return to work.

Whether the men now employed at the Barracks are members of the union is not known to Captain Sewell, and he has not inquired. He has not inquired if the contractors know they have not inquired if the labor union decides to reconsider its determination not to allow the men to work with Taylor.

The men formerly employed were largely regarded as the workmen of the Barracks and inasmuch as they had proved their worth they will be taken back if the labor union decides to reconsider its determination not to allow the men to work with Taylor.

May Hinder Work. The precedent established on Government work probably means more to the detriment of laborers than is at first imagined. There is a great amount of work to be done, particularly in the Washington Barracks reservation, where the new War College and the buildings of the Engineer School are in course of construction.

One thing is certain. Men are needed and from inquiries made during the past few days it has been learned that scores of workmen are idle in Washington, and are available for the class of work now in demand at the Arsenal.

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## WORK PROCEEDS AT THE ARSENAL

Fifteen Bricklayers Engaged Upon the Walls.

TEN MORE MEN IN SIGHT

Captain Sewell Thinks He Will Be Able to Carry on Construction Without Delay.

Fifteen bricklayers composed the depleted force at the Washington Barracks today and Captain Sewell, who is in charge of the work there, stated that by this evening or tomorrow he expected to add ten names to the roster.

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(Continued on Second Page.)

## SAYS STUTLER WAS IN CARROTS WITH CONTRACTOR RUSK

Robinson Brings Sensational Charges in His Arraignment.

## HEARING BEGAN TODAY

Sixteen Counts Make Representations of Collusion and Favoritism.

The District Commissioners' investigation into the charges of maladministration in office, preferred by Royal Robinson against Warner Stutler, Superintendent of Street Cleaning, was begun at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon in the public board room at the District Building.

The proceedings during the first part of the hearing on the case were devoid of interest, except for Robinson's reading specific charges against Stutler, which proved to be more sensational than was expected. The charges, which were in sixteen counts and covered eight pages of typewritten matter, declared that Stutler had been in collusion with R. V. Rusk, the present contractor for cleaning streets by machine sweepers, and had showed him favoritism in many ways, and had, when Lilly and Royal Robinson were contractors for certain street cleaning, asked them to buy brooms of a broom company in which Stutler is alleged to be a stockholder.

Asks Speedy Trial. In reply to the charges Mr. Stutler made a brief speech, saying he would undoubtedly prove his innocence of any improper dealings with Rusk or any other contractor, and that the more speedily the trial was conducted the more he would be pleased. He was anxious, he said, to have the affair ended and his innocence proven.

There were in attendance, as judges of the investigation, District Commissioner West, under whose department the street cleaning business is conducted; Commissioner Macfarland, and Acting Engineer Commissioner Chester Harding. Engineer Commissioner Harding was in the room, but took no part in the deliberations, as he will leave the city tonight and is thought to be leaving the hearing will take up at least three or four days.

Represented by Counsel. Stutler had present, as his counsel, Cole & Donaldson, while the District is represented by Acting Corporation Counsel Thomas. No witnesses were summoned for today, but eight will be called before the Board of Commissioners tomorrow afternoon.

The hearing is open to the public, and is nearly all from among the inspectors in the Street Cleaning Department, and number eleven. They were summoned by Robinson, and not by Stutler. A great part of the evidence will be documentary. The official stenographer for the case will be James A. Sweeney. The latter part of the hearing is now being taken up with a deliberation by the board as to whether or not the hearing shall be allowed, as he requested last week, to search the official records and accounts for further corroborative evidence to support his accusations against Stutler.

Free Access to Records. Commissioner West and Commissioner Macfarland have expressed themselves as being perfectly willing to let Robinson have free access to all the records. Such permission will almost certainly be given the accuser, after which the investigation will be adjourned until tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

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Robinson's Charges. Robinson, who formerly held a contract for cleaning streets for the District, read the following charges and explanations before the Commissioners:

"1. In June, 1899, Warner Stutler, Superintendent of the District Street Cleaning Department, asked Lilly & Robinson, contractors under whom to buy hand brooms of the National Brush and Broom Company. He explained his interest by saying he owned a large block of stock in the company, which was composed of himself, R. V. Rusk, and Cole.

"A brooms used by the contractors and by the department were bought of the company and R. V. Rusk for several years without any competition in price. The organization of the National Brush and Broom Company seems to mark the beginning of business relations between Mr. Stutler and Mr. Rusk.

"2. By the terms of a contract covering the fiscal years 1901, 1902, and 1903, Mr. Rusk was to furnish the District, for cleaning unimproved streets, thirty-six laborers, twelve carts with horses and drivers, and all necessary tools, for the sum of \$64 per day; extra men at \$1.25 and carts at \$1.75 per day when needed.

"The \$64 was insufficient to pay the regular men the minimum wage of \$1.25 named in the contract and keep the twelve horses as there was an apparent loss in addition to the tools, wear and tear, and interest on the investment. But Mr. Rusk made a nice profit by evading the wage clause and furnishing boys, old men, and broken-down horses. These facts were made known to Mr. Stutler by his inspectors, who complained that the force was incapable of doing the work, but no improvement was required of the contractor.

"The following figures, copied from Mr. Stutler's annual reports, show how the District was worked for extras: 'Allowances to R. V. Rusk, contractor, for extra men and carts; 1901, unpaid streets, 3,138; unpaid alley, \$1,306.95; 1902, unpaid streets, \$1,891.65; 1902, unpaid streets, \$2,672.73; 1903, unpaid streets, \$2,672.73; total allowance, \$8,428.99. Mr. Stutler said that if Rusk secured a new contract he would require him to start up with practically the whole force of weavers. There had been a strike at

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

## VLADIVOSTOK SQUADRON SINKS BRITISH STEAMER



\*GEN. BARON OKU. Commander of Second Japanese Army. Oku is Now Forcing Kuropatkin to Evacuate Niuchwang.

## ARMENIANS KILLED; HOMES DESOLATED

Turks Plunder and Burn Six Villages—All Males Massacred and Women and Children Tortured and Outraged.

BERLIN, July 25.—The "Frankfurter Zeitung" reports that Armenian massacres are in full swing again.

The Turks, the paper asserts, have plundered and burned six Armenian villages, Gomer, Blet, Gnarkor, Kzillagheh, Karoudi and Terquewank, all situated near Lakevan. All males were massacred and the women and children tortured and outraged.

A similar slaughter is reported in the neighborhood of Mush, where from sixty to eighty Armenians have been killed every night.

The inhabitants of Oregunk, the paper adds, who had fled to places of safety, were induced to return after promises of protection. The treacherous Turks, however, when they had the inhabitants at their mercy, fell on them and killed almost the entire population. The paper concludes:

"The roads in Armenia are strewn with corpses. The horrors of 1894 and 1895 have been equaled."

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 25.—The textile strike here is on in earnest. Attempts were made by the manufacturers to start up almost every mill, but in no case more than a dozen hands went into a single factory.

Large crowds congregated in the vicinity of all the mills and hoisted those who went in and came out shortly afterward, when the officials saw it was useless to try and operate the factories. No other attempt at demonstrations, on the part of the strikers was made, and the police had nothing to do.

Especially interested at the Borden City Mill, which shut down two months ago. Two thousand operatives gathered on the hillside and at the gates of the mills, but no one ventured inside, and the plant closed down within thirty minutes after the whistle blew.

The action to be taken by the operatives at the Seacomet Mills was awaited with more than ordinary interest, for the reason that after the reduction notices were posted last week an additional notice was put up at the mills signed by the superintendent, imploring the employees to continue to work, claiming that the mill had been running full time, and that it would continue to run full time if the operatives stood by their jobs.

Twenty hands went inside when the gates were opened, but inside of an hour they came out again and the mill closed down. The only acts of violence occurred at the King Phillip mill, in the southern section of the city. This is a fine goods mill and one of the largest here. A crowd collected in front of the mill, and when about thirty-five workers went inside the gates a loud hissing and howling was set up and a few stones were thrown and some of the mill windows broken. The police, however, soon put a stop to the disorder.

Bourne Mills Run. The Bourne Mills, situated over the line in Rhode Island, were able to start up with practically the whole force of weavers. There had been a strike at

the mill for seven or eight weeks, but it was settled about two weeks ago by the importation of men from out of town and this morning the mill was running as usual.

When it was seen that the mills on the stream in the center of the town could not run a parade was started by some boys bearing tree branches, to which they had tied tin cans, but it was stopped by the police.

The manufacturers say they are not surprised at their inability to start up. They know that the help is pretty well disgusted at the cut-down, but they wanted to give them an opportunity to work if they elected to do so.

Knight Commander Carried Cargo From New York.

German Vessel and Another British Steamer Captured.

Russian Cruisers Patrol Sea Road to Tokyo.

YOKOHAMA, July 25.—The Russian Vladivostok squadron while off the peninsula of Idzu, sunk the British steamship Knight Commander, bound from New York, after having transferred the crew to the British steamship Tsinan, which arrived here this morning.

The Russian squadron also sank two Japanese sailing vessels; captured a German vessel, believed to be the steamer Arabia, having on board a cargo consisting of 3,000 tons of flour, and a British steamship, the name of which is not yet known and which was sent to Vladivostok.

Sailed From New York. The Knight Commander was a steamship of 2,716 tons net register, and sailed from New York on May 6. She was last reported as having sailed from Singapore on June 25 for Manila, Shanghai, etc. She was commanded by Captain Durant.

The Arabia is probably the Hamburg-American Line steamer of that name. She sailed from Portland, Ore., on July 3, for Yokohama and Hongkong. She is a vessel of 2,865 tons net register, and is commanded by Captain Bahle.

Watching for Prey. TOKYO, July 25.—The Russian Vladivostok squadron was sighted this morning twenty miles from Kamisugura, in the prefecture of Shimosu. The vessels were steaming eastward slowly.

The Vladivostok cruisers were first sighted at 7:20 yesterday morning off Cape Iro, thirty-five miles south of Idzu Province.

To Seal Tokyo Bay. At 11:30 a. m. Sunday the squadron steered westward. Its immediate object is apparently to seal Tokyo Bay.

RUSSIANS LEAVE CITY IN FLAMES

TIENSIN, July 25.—In accordance with orders issued by Kuropatkin, the Russians began the evacuation of Niuchwang yesterday. Today the railway station was seen to be in flames.

It is evident that the Russians before leaving the city put considerable property to the torch to avoid its use by the Japanese.

Battles Near Niuchwang. TIENSIN, July 25.—News has reached here that a battle was fought on Sunday outside of Niuchwang. The fighting could be seen from the housetops.

In the engagement of Saturday the Russian losses are reported to have been 700. Great excitement prevailed in that city.

A report from Niuchwang states that Saturday's battle was at Ta-Hsi-Tong, six miles distant, and that the Japanese were successful.

Many Chinese refugees arriving at Niuchwang reported that nine Japanese gunboats from Port Arthur have arrived at Ta-Hsi-Tong.

Seen From Housetops. NIUCHWANG, July 25.—A battle was fought Saturday near Niuchwang. The progress of the battle was watched by many people in Niuchwang from the roofs of houses. The day was clear and the smoke of the guns could be plainly seen.

Ardova at Suez. SUEZ, July 25.—The British steamer Ardova, which was captured last week by the Russian volunteer cruiser Smolensk in the Red Sea, arrived here today in charge of a prize crew.

Called Insult to Powers. TOKYO, July 25.—At a large meeting of Japanese journalists, held Saturday, it was resolved that the passage of the Dardanelles by vessels of the Russian volunteer fleet in the guise of merchantmen was a violation of treaty and an insult to the powers, and that the seizure and search of British and German mail steamships constituted an outrage, in-

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